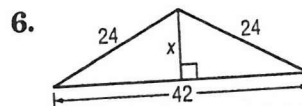
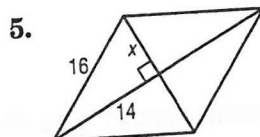
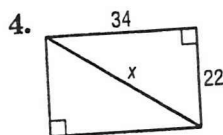
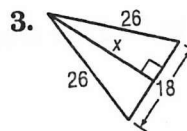
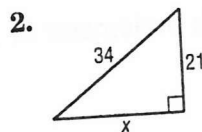
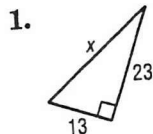


7-2

Practice

The Pythagorean Theorem and Its Converse

H.W. Mod 21

Find x .

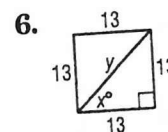
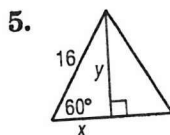
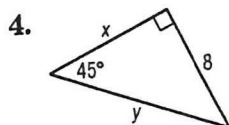
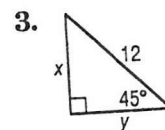
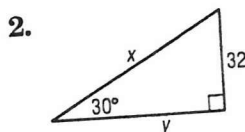
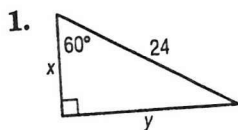
Determine whether each set of measures can be the measures of the sides of a right triangle. Then state whether they form a Pythagorean triple.

11. 9, 40, 41

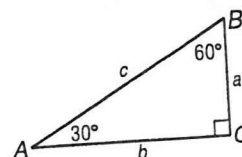
12. 7, 28, 29

13. 24, 32, 40

Special Right Triangles

Find x and y .

For Exercises 7-9, use the figure at the right.

7. If $a = 11$, find b and c .8. If $b = 15$, find a and c .9. If $c = 9$, find a and b .

Module 22 Assessment "Circles, Arcs, Regular Polygon Areas"

1. What is the formula for finding the area of a regular polygon?
 - a. Use the formula to find the area of a square with perimeter of 16.
 - b. Use the formula to find the area of a hexagon with a perimeter of 40.
2. If the radius of a circle is 5. **What is the Circumference? The diameter?**
Round to the nearest hundredth if necessary. Use 3.14 for π .
3. If quadrilateral $ABCD$ is a square with an area of 36 square feet, what is BD ?
(Hint: Draw the picture)
4. Find the area of a circle having a circumference of 40π cm. Round to the nearest tenth.
Use 3.14 for π .
5. Determine the area of the 120° sector. The diameter of the circle is 20 units. (10-6)

